

In the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 1, first paragraph:

Cross-reference to related applications

This application claims priority to Swedish patent application 0200007-3 filed 3 January 2002 and is the national phase under 35 U.S.C. § 371 of PCT/SE02/02440 filed 23 December 2002.

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to a method for making artificial dental bridges accurate to shape in high strength ceramic materials, by joining of two or more ceramic parts to each other. The ceramic parts for such a joining could be manufactured using a technique as described in US 5,342,201.

Summary of the invention

Page 1, fourth paragraph:

Brief description of the drawings

Fig. 1 shows a cross section of a natural tooth with an artificial tooth crown. In this figure, A=dental porcelain, B=core, Y=outer surface of the core, I=inner surface of the core, C=cement, P=prepared surface of the tooth, S=preparation border, E=enamel, D=dentin and F=pulp.

Paragraph bridging pages 1 and 2:

Fig. 2 shows a cross-section of a bridge containing three joined parts.

#### Detailed description of embodiments of the invention

The bridge is cemented on two supporting teeth. These supporting teeth may have a vital abutment (U1) or an artificial abutment (U2) manufactured in some dental alloy, ceramic material or some reinforced polymer. The bridge contains two artificial tooth crowns according to Fig. 1 and with a central pontic (V), as a substitute for a lost tooth. The joining of the parts is accomplished in the following manner:

Page 2, fifth paragraph:

The present invention offers two significant advantages over the invention disclosed in WO 99/13795 in which only glass is used to create a joint between the various bridge parts. The first is that prior to heat treatment the dried particle network gives sufficient strength to the bridge so that it can be easily transported to a heating device without the need of a support structure and

the second is that the particle reinforced glass has a higher resistance to cracking (i.e. higher  $K_c$ )  
~~then~~ than the pure glass material.